

The Senate Natural Resources and the Environment Committee offered the following substitute to HB 1298:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT

To amend Article 3 of Chapter 8 of Title 12 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to hazardous waste, so as to amend certain definitions relating to hazardous waste; to update certain provisions to make such provisions consistent with federal regulations; to amend Chapter 41 of Title 31 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to lead poisoning prevention, so as to extensively revise the provisions of Article 1 of said chapter relating to identification and abatement of lead hazards; to define terms; to amend provisions relating to renovation activities which are regulated; to change provisions relating to training, certification, licensure, and regulation of persons performing renovation activities; to provide for related matters; to provide an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

**SECTION 1.**

Article 3 of Chapter 8 of Title 12 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to hazardous waste, is amended in Part 1, relating to hazardous waste management, by revising Code Section 12-8-62, relating to definitions, as follows:

"12-8-62.

As used in this part, the term:

(1) 'Board' means the Board of Natural Resources of the State of Georgia.

(2) 'Designated hazardous waste' means any solid waste identified as such in regulations promulgated by the board. The board may identify as 'designated hazardous waste' any solid waste which the board concludes is capable of posing a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of or otherwise managed, based on the factors set forth in regulations promulgated by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the federal act which are codified as 40 C.F.R. Section

26 261.11(a)(3), in force and effect on February 1, ~~1996~~ 2010, if such solid waste contains  
27 any substance which is listed on any one or more of the following lists:

28 (A) List of Hazardous Constituents, codified as 40 C.F.R. Part 261, Appendix VIII, in  
29 force and effect on February 1, ~~1996~~ 2010;

30 (B) Ground-water Monitoring List, codified as 40 C.F.R. Part 264, Appendix IX, in  
31 force and effect on February 1, ~~1996~~ 2010;

32 (C) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities, codified as 40 C.F.R.  
33 Table 302.4, and all appendices thereto, in force and effect on February 1, ~~1996~~ 2010;

34 (D) List of Regulated Pesticides, codified as 40 C.F.R. Part 180, in force and effect on  
35 February 1, ~~1996~~ 2010;

36 (E) List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Their Threshold Planning Quantities,  
37 codified as 40 C.F.R. Part 355, Appendix A, in force and effect on February 1, ~~1996~~  
38 2010; or

39 (F) List of Chemicals and Chemical Categories, codified as 40 C.F.R. Part 372.65 in  
40 force and effect on February 1, ~~1996~~ 2010.

41 (3) 'Director' means the director of the Environmental Protection Division of the  
42 Department of Natural Resources.

43 (4) 'Disposal' means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or  
44 placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such  
45 solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or  
46 be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

47 (5) 'Division' means the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural  
48 Resources.

49 (6) 'Federal act' means the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, particularly  
50 by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-580, 42 U.S.C.  
51 Section 6901, et seq.), as amended, particularly by but not limited to the Used Oil  
52 Recycling Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-463), the Solid Waste Disposal Act Amendments  
53 of 1980 (Public Law 96-482), the Comprehensive Environmental Response,  
54 Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-510), the Hazardous and Solid  
55 Waste Amendments of 1984 (Public Law 98-616), and the Superfund Amendments and  
56 Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-499), as amended.

57 (7) 'Final disposition' means the location, time, and method by which hazardous waste  
58 loses its identity or enters the environment, including, but not limited to, disposal,  
59 disposal site closure and post closure, resource recovery, and treatment.

60 (8) 'Guarantor' means any person, other than the owner or operator, who provides  
61 evidence of financial responsibility for an owner or operator pursuant to this article.

(9) 'Hazardous constituent' means any substance listed as a hazardous constituent in regulations promulgated by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the federal act which are in force and effect on February 1, ~~1996~~ 2010, codified as Appendix VIII to 40 C.F.R. Part 261—Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste.

(10) 'Hazardous waste' means any solid waste which has been defined as a hazardous waste in regulations promulgated by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the federal act which are in force and effect on ~~January 1, 2006~~ February 1, 2010, codified as 40 C.F.R. Section 261.3 and any designated hazardous waste.

(11) 'Hazardous waste facility' means any property or facility that is intended or used for storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste.

(12) 'Hazardous waste generation' means the act or process of producing hazardous waste.

(13) 'Hazardous waste management' means the systematic recognition and control of hazardous wastes from generation to final disposition or disposal, including, but not limited to, identification, containerization, labeling, storage, collection, source separation, transfer, transportation, processing, treatment, facility closure, post closure, perpetual care, resource recovery, and disposal.

(14) 'Land disposal' means any placement of hazardous waste in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, or underground mine or cave.

(15) 'Large quantity generator' means a hazardous waste generator who generates 2.2 pounds or more of acute hazardous waste or 2,200 pounds or more of hazardous waste in one month, as defined in the Rules for Hazardous Waste Management, Chapter 391-3-11, of the Board of Natural Resources.

(16) 'Manifest' means a form or document used for identifying the quantity and composition, and the origin, routing and destination, of hazardous waste during its transportation from the point of generation, through any intermediate points, to the point of disposal, treatment, or storage.

(17) 'Organization' means a legal entity, other than a government agency or authority, established or organized for any purpose, and such term includes a corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, joint stock company, foundation, institution, trust, society, union, or any other association of persons.

(18) 'Person' means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, municipality,

commission, or political subdivision, or any agency, board, department, or bureau of this state or of any other state or of the federal government.

(19) 'Serious bodily injury' means a bodily injury which involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.

(20) 'Solid waste' means solid waste as defined by regulations promulgated by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the federal act which are in force and effect on February 1, ~~1996~~ 2010, codified as 40 C.F.R. Sections 261.1, 261.2(a)-(d), and 261.4(a).

(21) 'Storage' means the containment or holding of hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such hazardous waste.

(22) 'Transport' means the movement of hazardous waste from the point of generation to any point of final disposition, storage, or disposal, including any intermediate point.

(23) 'Treatment' means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste or so as to render such waste nonhazardous, safe for transport, amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume. Such term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or chemical composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous.

(24) 'Waste reduction' means a practice, other than dewatering, dilution, or evaporation, by an environmental waste generator, including changes in production technology, materials, processes, operations or procedures or use of in-process, in-line, or closed loop recycling according to standard engineering practices, that reduces the environmental and health hazards associated with waste without diluting or concentrating the waste before release, handling, storage, transport, treatment, or disposal of the waste. The term does not include a practice applied to environmental waste after it is generated and exits a production or commercial operation. Waste reduction shall not in any way be inferred to promote, include, or require:

(A) Waste burning in industrial furnaces, boilers, or cement kilns;

(B) Transfer of an environmental waste from one environmental medium to another environmental medium (otherwise known as waste shifting);

(C) Conversion of a potential waste into another form for use in a production process or operation without serving any substantial productive function;

(D) Off-site waste recycling; or

(E) Any other method of end-of-pipe management of environmental wastes."

**SECTION 2.**

Said article is further amended in Part 2, relating to hazardous site response, by revising Code Section 12-8-92, relating to definitions, as follows:

"12-8-92.

Unless otherwise defined in this part, the definition of all terms included in Code Section 12-8-62 shall be applicable to this part. As used in this part, the term:

(1) 'Corrective action contractor' means any person contracting with the division to perform any activities authorized to be paid from the hazardous waste trust fund.

(2) 'Environment' means:

(A) The navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act; and

(B) Any other surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface strata, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

(3) 'Facility' means:

(A) Any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline, pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works, well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft; or

(B) Any site or area where a hazardous waste, hazardous constituent, or hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or has otherwise come to be located.

This term does not include any consumer product in consumer use but does include any vessel.

(4) 'Hazardous substance' means any substance listed on the List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities, codified as 40 C.F.R., Part 302, Table 302.4, in force and effect on February 1, ~~1996~~ 2010, or any substance listed on the List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Their Threshold Planning Quantities, codified as 40 C.F.R., Part 355, Appendix A, in force and effect on ~~January 1, 2006~~ February 1, 2010.

(5) 'Inventory' means the hazardous site inventory compiled and updated by the division pursuant to Code Section 12-8-97.

(6) 'Onshore facility' means any facility of any kind including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock located in, on, or under any land or nonnavigable waters within the United States.

(7) 'Owner' or 'operator' means:

(A) In the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or chartering by demise such vessel;

(B) In the case of an onshore facility or an offshore facility, any person owning or operating such facility; and

(C) In the case of any facility, title or control of which was conveyed due to bankruptcy, foreclosure, tax delinquency, abandonment, or similar means to a unit of state or local government, any person who owned, operated, or otherwise controlled activities at such facility immediately beforehand.

Such term does not include a person who holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect said person's security interest in the facility or who acts in good faith solely in a fiduciary capacity and who did not actively participate in the management, disposal, or release of hazardous wastes, hazardous constituents, or hazardous substances from the facility. Such term does not include a unit of state or local government which acquired ownership or control involuntarily through bankruptcy, tax delinquency, abandonment, or other circumstances in which the government involuntarily acquires title by virtue of its function as sovereign; provided, however, that this exclusion shall not apply to any state or local government which has caused or contributed to the release of a hazardous waste, hazardous constituent, or hazardous substance from the facility.

(8) 'Person' means an individual, trust, firm, joint-stock company, corporation, partnership, association, authority, county, municipality, commission, political subdivision of this state, or any agency, board, department, or bureau of any other state or of the federal government.

(9) 'Person who has contributed or who is contributing to a release' means:

(A) The owner or operator of a facility;

(B) Any person who at the time of disposal of any hazardous waste, hazardous constituent, or hazardous substance owned or operated any facility at which such hazardous waste, hazardous constituent, or hazardous substance was disposed of;

(C) Any person who by contract, agreement, or otherwise arranged for disposal or treatment of or arranged with a transporter for transport for disposal or treatment of hazardous wastes, hazardous constituents, or hazardous substances owned or possessed by such person or by any other party or entity at any facility owned or operated by another party or entity and containing such hazardous wastes, hazardous constituents, or hazardous substances. A person who arranged for the recycling of recovered materials consisting solely of scrap paper, scrap plastic, scrap glass, scrap textiles, scrap rubber other than whole tires, scrap metal or spent lead-acid, nickel-acid, nickel-cadmium, and other batteries, and not consisting of any residue from a pollution

control device, shall not be deemed to have arranged for treatment or disposal under this subparagraph; and

(D) Any person who accepts or accepted any hazardous wastes, hazardous constituents, or hazardous substances for transport to disposal or treatment facilities or sites selected by such person, from or at which facility or site there is a release of a hazardous waste, a hazardous constituent, or a hazardous substance.

(10) 'Pollution prevention' means:

(A) The elimination at the source of the use, generation, or release of hazardous constituents, hazardous substances, or hazardous wastes; or

(B) Reduction at the source in the quantity and toxicity of such substances.

(11) 'Release' means any intentional or unintentional act or omission resulting in the spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, including without limitation the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles, of any hazardous waste, hazardous constituent, or hazardous substance; provided, however, that such term shall not include any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons; emissions from the engine exhaust of any motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station; or the normal application of fertilizer.

(12) 'Site' means that portion of the owner's contiguous property and any other owner's property affected by a release exceeding a reportable quantity.

(13) 'Small quantity generator' means a hazardous waste generator who generates greater than 220 pounds but less than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste in one month, as provided by rules promulgated by the board in accordance with this article."

### SECTION 3.

Chapter 41 of Title 31 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to lead poisoning prevention, is amended by revising Article 1, relating to general provisions, as follows:

#### "ARTICLE 1

31-41-1.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the 'Georgia Lead Poisoning Prevention Act of 1994.'

31-41-2.

(a) The General Assembly finds that childhood lead poisoning is a devastating environmental health hazard to the children of this state. Exposure to even low levels of

lead increases a child's risks of developing permanent reading and learning disabilities, intelligence quotient deficiencies, impaired hearing, reduced attention span, hyperactivity, behavior problems, and other neurological problems. It is estimated that thousands of children below the age of six are affected by lead poisoning in Georgia. Childhood lead poisoning is dangerous to the public health, safety, and general welfare.

(b) Childhood lead poisoning is the result of environmental exposure to lead. The most significant source of environmental lead is lead-based paint, particularly in housing built prior to 1978, which becomes accessible to children as paint chips, house dust, and soil contaminated by lead-based paint. The danger posed by lead-based paint hazards can be controlled by abatement, renovation, or interim controls of lead-based paint or by measures to limit exposure to lead-based paint hazards.

(c) It is crucial that the identification of lead hazards and subsequent implementation of interim control, renovation, or abatement procedures be accomplished in a manner that does not result in additional harm to the public or the environment. Improper lead abatement or renovation constitutes a serious threat to persons residing in or otherwise using an affected structure or site, to those performing such work, to the environment, and to the general public.

(d) The General Assembly finds that it is in the public interest to establish minimum standards for the training and certification or licensure of all persons performing lead hazard reduction activities, ~~including and for~~ inspections, risk assessments, and planning and performance of interim controls, renovation, or abatement measures for such activities.

31-41-3.

As used in this chapter, the term:

(1) 'Abatement' means any set of measures designed to eliminate lead-based paint hazards, in accordance with standards developed by the board, including:

(A) Removal of lead-based paint and lead contaminated dust, the permanent containment or encapsulation of lead-based paint, the replacement of lead-painted surfaces or fixtures, and the removal or covering of lead contaminated soil; and

(B) All preparation, cleanup, disposal, and postabatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures.

(2) 'Accessible surface' means an interior or exterior surface painted with lead-based paint that is accessible for a young child to mouth or chew.

(2.1) 'Board' means the Board of Natural Resources of the State of Georgia.

(2.2) 'Child-occupied facility' means a building or portion of a building constructed prior to 1978, visited by the same child, six years of age or under, on at least two different days within the same week (Sunday through Saturday period), provided that each day's visit



lasts at least three hours and the combined weekly visit lasts at least six hours.  
Child-occupied facilities include, but are not limited to, day-care centers, preschools, and kindergarten facilities.

(3) 'Department' means the Department of Natural Resources.

(4) 'Friction surface' means an interior or exterior surface that is subject to abrasion or friction, including certain window, floor, and stair surfaces.

(5) 'Impact surface' means an interior or exterior surface or fixture that is subject to damage by repeated impacts, for example, certain parts of door frames.

(6) 'Inspection' means a surface by surface investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint and the provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation.

(7) 'Interim controls' means a measure or set of measures as specified by the board taken by the owner of a structure that are designed to control temporarily human exposure or likely exposure to lead-based paint hazards.

(8) 'Lead-based paint' means paint or other surface coatings that contain lead in excess of limits established by board regulation.

(9) 'Lead-based paint activities' means the inspection and assessment of lead hazards and the planning, implementation, and inspection of interim controls, renovation, and abatement activities ~~as determined by the department~~ at target housing and child-occupied facilities.

(10) 'Lead-based paint hazard' means any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead contaminated dust, lead contaminated soil, or lead contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as established pursuant to Section 403 of the Toxic Substances Control Act.

(11) 'Lead contaminated dust' means surface dust in residential dwellings or in other facilities occupied or regularly used by children that contains an area or mass concentration of lead in excess of levels determined pursuant to Section 403 of the Toxic Substances Control Act.

(12) 'Lead contaminated soil' means bare soil on residential real property or on other sites frequented by children that contains lead at or in excess of levels determined to be hazardous to human health pursuant to Section 403 of the Toxic Substances Control Act.

(13) 'Lead contaminated waste' means any discarded material resulting from an abatement activity that fails the toxicity characteristics determined by the department.

(13.1) 'Lead dust sampling technician' means an individual employed to perform lead dust clearance sampling for renovation as determined by the department.

(14) 'Lead firm' means a company, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, association, or other business entity that employs or contracts with persons to perform lead-based paint activities.

(15) 'Lead inspector' means a person who conducts inspections to determine the presence of lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards.

(16) 'Lead project designer' means a person who plans or designs abatement activities and interim controls.

(17) 'Lead risk assessor' means a person who conducts on-site risk assessments of lead hazards.

(18) 'Lead supervisor' means a person who supervises and conducts abatement of lead-based paint hazards.

(19) 'Lead worker' means any person performing lead hazard reduction activities.

(19.1) 'Minor repair and maintenance activities' means activities that disrupt six square feet or less of painted surface per room for interior activities or 20 square feet or less of painted surface for exterior activities where none of the work practices prohibited or restricted as determined by the department are used or where the work does not involve window replacement or demolition of painted surface areas. Jobs performed in the same room within 30 days are considered the same job for purposes of this definition.

(19.2) 'Renovation' means the modification of any target housing or child-occupied facility structure or portion thereof, that results in the disturbance of painted surfaces unless that activity is performed as part of an abatement activity. Renovation includes but is not limited to the removal, modification, re-coating, or repair of painted surfaces or painted components; the removal of building components; weatherization projects; and interim controls that disturb painted surfaces. A renovation performed for the purpose of converting a building, or part of a building into target housing or a child-occupied facility is a renovation. Such term shall not include minor repair and maintenance activities.

(19.3) 'Renovation firm' means a company, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship or individual doing business, association, or other business entity that employs or contracts with persons to perform lead-based paint renovations as determined by the Department.

(19.4) 'Renovator' means an individual who either performs or directs workers who perform renovations.

(20) 'Risk assessment' means an on-site investigation to determine and report the existence, nature, severity, and location of lead-based paint hazards in or on any structure or site, including:

(A) Information gathering regarding the age and history of the structure and the occupancy or other use by young children;

(B) Visual inspection;

(C) Limited wipe sampling or other environmental sampling techniques;

(D) Other activity as may be appropriate; and

(E) Provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation.

(21) 'Target housing' means any housing constructed prior to 1978, except housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities (unless any child or children age six years or under resides or is expected to reside in such housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities) or any zero-bedroom dwelling.

31-41-4.

(a) There is established the Georgia Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program. The Department of Natural Resources is designated as the state agency responsible for implementation, administration, and enforcement of such program. The commissioner may delegate such duties to the Environmental Protection Division.

(b) The Board of Natural Resources not later than one year after the effective date of regulations promulgated by the federal Environmental Protection Agency relating to lead paint abatement and renovation certification programs shall issue regulations requiring the development and approval of training programs for the licensing or certification of persons performing lead-based paint hazard detection or lead-based paint activities, which may include, but shall not be limited to, lead inspectors, lead risk assessors, lead project designers, lead firms, lead supervisors, ~~and lead workers of such persons,~~ lead dust sampling technicians, and renovators. The regulations for the approval of training programs shall include minimum requirements for approval of training providers, curriculum requirements, training hour requirements, hands-on training requirements, examinations of competency and proficiency, and training program quality control. The approval program shall provide for reciprocal approval of training programs with comparable requirements approved by other states or the United States. The approval program may be designed to meet the minimum requirements for federal approval under Section 404 of the federal Toxic Substances Control Act and the department may apply for such approval. The department shall establish fees for approval of such training programs.

(c)(1) The Board of Natural Resources not later than one year after the effective date of regulations promulgated by the federal Environmental Protection Agency relating to lead paint abatement and renovation certification programs shall establish training and licensure requirements for lead inspectors, lead risk assessors, lead project designers, lead firms, lead supervisors, ~~and lead workers,~~ renovators, renovation firms, and lead dust

384 sampling technicians. No person shall be licensed under this chapter unless such person  
385 has successfully completed the appropriate training program, passed an examination  
386 approved by the department for the appropriate category of license, and completed any  
387 additional requirements imposed by the board by regulation. The department is  
388 authorized to accept any lead-based paint hazard training completed after January 1,  
389 1990, in full or partial satisfaction of the training requirements. The board may establish  
390 requirements for periodic refresher training for all licensees as a condition of license  
391 renewal. The board shall establish examination fees, license fees, and renewal fees for all  
392 licenses issued under this chapter, provided that such fees shall reflect the cost of issuing  
393 and renewing such licenses, regulating licensed activities, and administering the program.  
394 (2) On and after the effective date of regulations promulgated by the board as provided  
395 in subsection (b) of this Code section, no person shall perform or represent that such  
396 person is qualified to perform any lead-based paint activities unless such person possesses  
397 the appropriate licensure or certification as determined by the board or unless such person  
398 is:

399 (A) An owner performing abatement or renovation upon that person's own residential  
400 property, unless the residential property is occupied by a person or persons other than  
401 the owner or the owner's immediate family while these activities are being performed,  
402 or a child residing in the building has been identified as having an elevated blood lead  
403 level;

404 (B) An employee of a property management company doing ~~routine cleaning and~~  
405 ~~repainting~~ minor repairs and maintenance activities upon property managed by that  
406 company where there is insignificant damage, wear, or corrosion of existing  
407 lead-containing paint or coating substances; or

408 (C) An owner routinely ~~cleaning or repainting~~ doing minor repairs and maintenance  
409 activities upon his or her property where there is insignificant damage to, wear of, or  
410 corrosion of existing lead-containing paint or coating substances.

411 (3) A person who is employed by a state or county health department or state or federal  
412 agency to conduct lead investigations to determine the sources of lead poisonings, as  
413 determined by the department, shall be subject to licensing pursuant to paragraph (2) of  
414 this subsection as a lead risk assessor but shall not be required to pay any fees as  
415 otherwise required under this chapter or under rules and regulations promulgated by the  
416 board under this chapter.

417 (d) The board shall promulgate regulations establishing standards of acceptable  
418 professional conduct and work practices for the performance of lead-based paint activities,  
419 as well as specific acts and omissions that constitute grounds for the reprimand of any

licensee, the suspension, modification, or revocation of a license, or the denial of issuance or renewal of a license.

(e) Written information on the renovation must be provided by the renovation firm or renovator to residents before beginning any renovation activities (except that the written information may be provided after the renovation begins for emergency renovations), in accordance with regulations promulgated by the board.

(f) The lead firm, renovation firm, and renovator must meet record-keeping and reporting requirements established by regulations promulgated by the board.

31-41-5.

The Board of Natural Resources shall be authorized to promulgate all necessary regulations for the implementation and enforcement of this chapter. In addition to any action which may be taken to reprimand a licensee or to revoke or suspend a license, any person who violates any provision of this chapter or any regulation promulgated pursuant to this chapter or any term or condition of licensure may be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000.00, to be imposed by the department. If any violation is a continuing one, each day of such violation shall constitute a separate violation for the purpose of computing the applicable civil penalty."

#### **SECTION 4.**

This Act shall become effective upon its approval by the Governor or upon its becoming law without such approval.

#### **SECTION 5.**

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.